

# Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. II.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

No. 10.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, March 10th, 1882.

As Queen Victoria was leaving the railway station for Windsor Castle, a man named Kitchan pointed a pistol at her and fired, fortunately missing.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Commons amending the Act incorporating the Route & Rocky Mountain railway company, enabling them to extend westerly and northerly to the Rocky Mountains.

A terrible blizzard occurred here on Saturday night last. Mr. John Taylor's house in Meadow Lea was destroyed by fire, and his wife and three daughters frozen to death.

Nearly two thousand immigrants have arrived already, and more are coming.

Sub-foreman Gordon fell from the Broadway bridge recently and was instantly killed.

BATTLEFORD, March 10th, 1882.

Col. Hetchmer returned yesterday evening from his rounds. He took only thirteen days from Winnipeg to here, and from Humboldt only three. The fastest on record. He confirms the report of A. C. McDonald being frozen. He will only lose part of each foot, but the person Smith, who was with him, died a few hours after reaching Qu'Appelle, having become wild from his sufferings. He was buried there. McDonald is a brother of the McDonald who was brought to Battleford two weeks ago with both feet frozen, and who had a narrow escape from losing them.

Southern mail just arrived, and reports that spring has made its appearance 200 miles south of here.

A party arrived on the 8th from Edmonton on their way east, and report plenty of snow 100 miles west of here.

Weather delightful, and about the same quantity of snow.

HUMBOLDT, 10th March, 1882.

Messrs. Stewart, Webster and Fairbanks, all of Edmonton, passed by here a few days ago. Mail expected to-day going west.

Weather cold and cloudy.

FT. Pelly, 10th March, 1882.

There are a number of men employed getting out timber on Shell River for the erection of a saw mill at that place.

The Indians in the vicinity of Nut Lake have arrived en masse at the H.B.Co. post in that district, driven in, they say, by the devil. But it is the general opinion that want of grub is the cause of the stampede.

Weather very changeable. We have had everything but a thunder storm during the past week.

Davy, chief cow-boy in the Company's service in this place, says his birthday always comes on Easter Sunday. Poor boy; he is to be pitied.

Joe McDermott, trader, left on Monday last on an expedition in the north district of Swan River. Shortly after, the H.B.Co. man passed in hot pursuit. Result not known.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 9th March, 1882. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Geo. Slack Wood, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	15	8
Saturday,	10	-25
Sunday,	6	-33
Monday,	11	-18
Tuesday,	20	4
Wednesday,	27	19
Thursday,	16	-7

Average maximum for February, 21.7.  
" minimum -7.3.

The mark minus (-) signifies below zero. Barometer falling.

Nearly an inch of snow fell Tuesday morning and a little more Wednesday noon. Highest wind occurred Wednesday noon, recording seven miles per hour. Mean weather clear to fair and calm.

## LOCAL.

H.B.Co. PACKET arrived from the north on Thursday.

MR. NELSON, teacher at Pigeon Lake, arrived on Thursday.

LOTS on Edmonton street, on the H.B.Co. reserve, Winnipeg, are advertised in the daily Free Press Nos. 411 and 412 at \$4,000 each, and No. 413 at \$5,000. Prices here are not up to these figures yet.

C. J. BRYDGES, land Commissioner, and Mr. Aldous, in charge of surveys, of the H.B.Co., will visit Edmonton next summer to look after the landed interests of the great monopoly in this part of the North-West.

THE raffle at Ross's Hotel on Wednesday evening, for the trotting horse Honest Billy, was well attended. There were 93 throws taken at \$2 apiece. Mr. H. Belcher, of Ft. Saskatchewan, throw 47, out of a possible 52, at an early stage of the proceedings, and sold his chance to O. Osborne for \$75. Osborne sold out a little later to J. Lake for \$100, who again sold for \$140 to Mr. Turner, of Ft. Saskatchewan, who finally took the horse.

R. McCRAE, J. Hayes and others left yesterday, with oxen and sleds loaded with tools and supplies, for the old Slave Lake trail crossing of the Pembina river. They will build boats there, and in the spring will go down the Pembina, up the Athabasca and Slave rivers, and along Slave Lake to the H.B.Co.'s post at the west end. The oxen will be taken to the same place by land. There they will set up two carts, the wheels of which they will take with them, and proceed across the 60-mile portage to Peace River. They intend to try farming in that country during the coming summer, and in the fall others of the same party will go in with fuller supplies of provisions, implements and cattle.

News has been received here that the small-pox is raging amongst the Indians along the Montana boundary, and that it is spreading rapidly. Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, has sent a quantity of vaccine matter to different places in the southern district. Mr. Anderson, the agent here, has also received from the same source some 300 points for use in this district. Several Indians have been vaccinated at the agency already, and during the agent's trip he will distribute a portion of the amount sent to the different places he will visit, and give instructions as to its use. In view of our isolated position, and the almost certain introduction of the scourge during the coming spring, the arrival of the vaccine matter in such good time is cause for congratulation, and no time should be lost by anyone in taking the usual preventive measures.

## PEACE RIVER.

The H.B.Co. mail packet from Peace River, which left Dunvegan on the 24th of February, arrived here on Thursday last by two trains of dogs.

Excellent samples of wheat, oats and barley were brought in. The wheat was remarkably good, although the season was unfavorable there, as over the rest of the Territories.

Mr. Jas. McDougall, Chief Factor of the district, having been informed that some Edmonton men proposed going in there next summer to farm, writes that he would be glad to see a number of industrious men come in, but that they would have great difficulties to contend with, as they would be unable to procure provisions or implements of any kind. He advises them to bring at least one, and if possible two, year's supply with them, and especially advises them to bring cattle. The H.B.Co. will furnish transportation. There is a small steel grist mill at Dunvegan and another one is on the way, and when these become unable to grind the crop the H.B.Co. will erect a steam mill. There are no farmers in the country yet, and what little grain is

grown is sowed on the river bank, the high prairie not having been tried yet. [The experience at Edmonton is that the river bank is unsuitable for wheat, which is only grown on the high prairie.]

Beaver are reported scarce at Slave Lake, but fisher and marten are becoming more plentiful.

## BUTTER BOWLS at Frank Oliver's.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between John Norris and Donald McLeod, under the firm of Norris & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Donald McLeod is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.

(Signed.)

JOHN NORRIS

DONALD McLEOD.

Edmonton, 7th March, 1882.

## FRESH PORK at Frank Oliver's.

HORSE FOUND—At Long Lake, of a bay color. Has been in the neighborhood for nearly a year, is sick and poor, and is now in charge of the undersigned. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away. For full particulars apply at BULLETIN office or to

SKE-NE-KROW,

Long Lake.

## NOTICE!

The undersigned has received instructions from

VILLIERS & PEARSON

TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK HERE.

So all parties indebted either by book account or note are requested to call and settle up

BEFORE THE 1ST OF APRIL.

All accounts not settled then will have to be placed in court for collection, according to instruction.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE FLOUR at Frank Oliver's at \$12 a sack.

SAW MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Complete except the rails. Terms half cash. F. SMITH.

## STOP

and consider, housekeepers, whether it is more prudent to have leaky articles of tinware in your culinary department, to those that are sound, strong and substantial. I

## CLAIM

to be able, as well as prepared, to guarantee satisfaction both in repairing and manufacturing, using nothing but first-class material, without

## JUMPING

up the western scale of prices.

Repairing a specialty. Orders promptly attended to.

JAS. ROSS, Tinsmith,

Rear of Methodist Church, Main St.

CANADIAN ALMANAC for 1882 at

FRANK OLIVER'S.

JAS. HALY & CO.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, N.W.T.,

GENERAL TRADERS.

Highest Cash Prices for Fur.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY—Parties in the East wishing to invest in Real Estate in Edmonton or vicinity will find it to their advantage to correspond with

Messrs. McKay & Blake,

Edmonton, N.W.T.



## THE VERY LATEST.

The following regulations for the sale and settlement of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories were, on and after the first day of January, 1882, substituted for the regulations formerly in force, bearing date the 25th day of May last:—

1. The surveyed lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be classified as follows:  
**Class A.**—Lands within twenty-four miles of the main line or any branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on either side thereof.

**Class B.**—Lands within twelve miles, on either side of any projected line of railway (other than the Canadian Pacific Railway), approved by Order-in-Council published in the Canada Gazette.

**Class C.**—Lands south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway not included in class A or B.

**Class D.**—Lands other than those in classes A, B and C.

2. The even-numbered sections in all the foregoing classes are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

a. Except in Class D where they may be affected by colonization agreements as hereinafter provided.

b. Except where it may be necessary out of them to provide wood lots for settlers.

c. Except in cases where the Minister of the Interior, under provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain lands, and sell them at public auction or otherwise deal with them as the Governor in Council may direct.

3. The odd-numbered sections in Class A are reserved for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

4. The odd-numbered sections in Classes B and C shall be for sale at \$2.50 per acre, payable at time of sale.

a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor in Council.

5. The odd-numbered sections in Class D shall be for sale at \$2 per acre, payable at time of sale.

a. Except where they have been or may be dealt with otherwise by the Governor in Council.

b. Except lands affected by colonization agreements, as hereinafter provided.

6. Persons who, subsequent to survey, but before the issue of the Order-in-Council of 9th October, 1879, excluding odd-numbered sections from homestead entry, took possession of land in odd-numbered sections by residing on and cultivating the same, shall, if continuing so to occupy them, be permitted to obtain homestead and pre-emption entries as if they were even-numbered sections.

7. The prices for pre-emption lots shall be as follows:—

For lands in Classes A, B and C, \$2.50 per acre.

For lands in Class D, \$2 per acre.

Payment shall be made in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier date as a settler may, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, obtain a patent for the homestead to which such pre-emption lot belongs.

Sections 8 to 12 inclusive, treat of the different colonization schemes, which are simply framed with an eye to the allotting of large blocks of land to speculators, a synopsis of which appeared in our telegrams some time ago.

13. The Government shall give notice in the Canada Gazette of all agreements entered into for the colonization and settlement of tracts of land under the foregoing plans in order that the public may respect the rights of the purchasers.

14. The Minister of the Interior may direct the reservation of any odd or even-numbered section having timber on it, to provide wood for homestead settlers; and each such settler may, where the opportunity for so doing exists, purchase a wood lot, not exceeding 20 acres, at the price of \$5 per acre in cash.

15. The Minister of the Interior may grant, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, licenses to cut timber on lands within surveyed townships. The lands covered by such licenses are hereby withdrawn from

homestead and pre-emption entry and from sale.

16. Under the authority of the Act 44 Vic., chap. 16, leases of tracts for grazing purposes may be granted on the following conditions:

a. Such leases to be for a period not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 1000,000 acres.

b. In the surveyed territory the land embraced by the lease shall be described in townships and sections. In unsurveyed territory the party to whom a lease may be promised shall, before the issue of the lease, cause a survey of the tract to be made, at his own expense, by a Dominion Lands Surveyor, under instructions from the Surveyor-General, and the plan and field notes of such survey shall be deposited on record in the Department of the Interior.

c. The lessee shall pay an annual rental at the rate of \$10 for every 10,000 acres embraced by his lease, and shall, within three years from the granting of the lease, place on the tract one head of cattle for every ten acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during its term, maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion.

d. After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon the tract leased, the lessee may purchase land within his leasehold for a home, farm, and corral, paying therefor \$2 per acre in cash.

e. Failure to fulfil any of the conditions of his lease shall subject the lessee to forfeiture thereof.

17. When two or more parties apply for a grazing lease of the same land, tenders shall be invited, and the lease shall be granted to the party offering the highest premium therefor in addition to the rental. The said premium to be paid before the issue of the lease.

18. Payments of land may be in cash, scrip or in police or military bounty warrants.

19. These regulations shall not apply to lands valuable as town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water-power thereon; or to sections 11 and 29 in each township, which are school lands, or sections 8 and 26, which belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

COUNT ANDRASSY, of Austria, has, it is said, invested in lands in the North-West Territories.

THE C.P.R. have agreed to connect Emerson with their South-western branch over the line covered by the Emerson & North-western charter.

A TEN foot vein of quartz, containing copper as well as silver, and supposed to be as rich as the Silver Islet mine, has been discovered on White Fish River, near Thunder Bay.

THE C.P.R. land regulations have been slightly modified lately. Instead of the clause requiring the occupant to cultivate three-fourths of the land, or one-half if satisfactory buildings were erected, the following has been submitted: "The purchaser will be required, within four years from the date of the contract for the purchase of the land, to bring under cultivation, and sow and reap a crop on one-half of the said land. Dairy farming, or mixed grain and dairy farming, to an extent to be agreed upon, will be accepted as the equivalent of cultivation, entitling the settler to rebate." If the purchaser fails to carry out his contract his right is forfeited to the Company, but he is to be "allowed the value of his homestead improvements, apart from cultivation, to the extent that such improvements had increased the value of the land for agricultural purposes." The reservation of a right of way of 200 feet wide is decreased to 100 feet.

OLIVER & McDONALD.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sash and doors on hand and made to order.

Plans and estimates of buildings furnished

Everything done with neatness and dispatch.

237 OFFICE—Main Street.

J. G. OLIVER.

JAS. McDONALD.

## EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cosy billiard room, where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

SLEIGH SHOE STEEL at

FRANK OLIVER'S.

Go to P. Heimick's for

EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS.

BEEF FOR SALE

BY THE

CUT OR CARCASS

AT THE MARKET HOUSE,

at lowest rates for cash or grain.

D. M. McDOUGALL,

Beef Contractor.

VILLIERS & PEARSON,

EDMONTON,

have now on hand a very large and well assorted stock of goods.

24 Carts arriving every week.

24 LIGHT SETS OF DOUBLE HARNESS AT and 12 horses for sale at P. HEIMICK'S.

WHERE TO GO

to get the best goods at the lowest prices is

BROWN & CURRIE'S

We have the largest and most complete stock in the whole North-West, and have already established beyond a doubt the reputation for selling the cheapest and best goods, comprising

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY

AND FANCY GOODS

which were all purchased of the leading houses in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto, and can now be sold at prices within reach of all. Our ready-made clothing is the best that can be produced. All selected specially by samples from the best and most reliable manufacturers in the line.

Call and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—Grain taken in exchange for goods.

BROWN & CURRIE'S.

# LOCAL.

MAIL left on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Fish are scarce in all the lakes at this season.

The Little Giant is said to work as well as ever.

SMITH has about seventy thousand shingles stowed.

The catch of fur this winter has been very good so far.

The Methodist mission claim is being fenced on behalf of the missionary society.

J. HARRIS is still very sick, and the public school is still closed on account of his illness.

DONALD McLEOD started eleven carts, loaded with a general outfit of goods, to Bow River last week.

W. ANDERSON, Indian Agent, has left on a tour of inspection. He will take in Victoria, Saddle Lake, White Fish Lake and Lac la Biche.

The H.B.Co. two-horse-power tread-mill thrasher has been at work lately on the south side of the river. It threshes about twenty-five bushels per day.

D. M. McDUGALL brought his band of cattle in from the Stony Plain last week. They picked their own living up to that time and do not look bad.

W. CURT raised nine bushels of White Russian wheat last season from 18 pounds of seed. The crop lodged before it was cut, so that the sample is not very plump.

From present appearances there will not be nearly enough saw logs taken out this winter to supply the market next summer, so that the price of lumber is likely to be high.

J. M. BANNERMAN has given Mr. McCauley notice not to do any improvements on the mission claim, and L. George has similarly notified J. Lake. For sublime cheek this beats the world.

The settlers at Clover Bar, about ten miles down the river, think they have the dead open and shut on the railway crossing, provided it comes from the east, and keeps north of the Beaver Hills.

J. GOODRIDGE is getting square timber hauled into town. He intends to erect a large building for use as a boarding house. The timber comes from a pinery about five miles off, near Long Lake.

The census man is still at work. Although the census is being taken now it will only give our population and improvements up to the 1st of April last, and as our little boom only started since then it will not do our present condition justice.

At the magistrates' court at Ft. Saskatchewan on Saturday last, Capt. Gagnon and R. Hardisty, J.P.'s, presiding, J. Haly and J. Reid were committed for trial at the Saskatchewan district court to be held next June, on a charge of stealing liquor from C. Stewart. Bail in each case was fixed at \$100.

REGULAR afternoon services will be held at the public school house, by the Rev. Canon Newton, to commence at three o'clock. Subjects for address: March 12th, "The morality of land jumping and house moving;" March 19th, "Backbiting and slander;" March 26th, "Baconfield, the great modern statesman;" April 2nd, "Carlyle, the modern prophet." Services as usual in All Saint's church, morning and evening.

ONE of the Victoria chiefs, named Blue Quail, had an altercation with the relief agent lately in which the agent told him that the stock and implements given them by the Government were only lent. He answered that if such was the case he did not want to keep them for fear he might damage them in some way, and told the agent he might go to his camp and get the oxen, as he would not feed oxen that did not belong to him.

P. BALLENDINE, of Battleford, sub-contractor for carrying the mail between Battleford and Edmonton, came with the last mail, which was a very heavy one, requiring three sleighs. He says that instead of the time allowed for the mail to remain here being extended, the contractors will try and have it reduced from 48 to 24 hours for the months of March and April, giving as a reason the difficulty of crossing the streams during these months owing to the breaking up of the ice.

ENQUIRIES are being made for garden seeds.

DRY poplar for firewood sells at \$2 to \$3 per cord.

THE express rate from Winnipeg to Edmonton is 35 cents a pound.

FREIGHTING contracts are in order now— all from Brandon or Ellice, none from Winnipeg.

NOTWITHSTANDING the bad crops, the Sturgeon River and Edmonton grist mills have been kept busy ever since last harvest, with plenty of work still ahead.

PETER ERASMUS, from White Fish Lake, brought forty bushels of wheat to the Edmonton Mills last week. From twenty bushels of it he got 850 pounds of flour.

DAN NOYES got back from the White Mud on Wednesday last, having taken out 2,000 saw logs and a large quantity of square timber. The stevedores have come down but the teams are still engaged in getting the timber to the river bank.

TROUBLES anticipated next summer between the Government and the White Fish Lake Chief when the survey of his reserve is to be made. The reserve promised him by Governor Morris is so large that it is impossible to grant it to him, while he declares that he will take no less and will forcibly prevent any survey of the land being made. He is a determined man, and is at the head of the largest band in the country. The only way, and probably the cheapest, to settle the matter would be for the Government to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the amount over what is ordinarily allowed as a reserve. His argument is that as the land was his in the first place he had a right to sell as much or as little of it as he pleased—that he was selling to the Government, not the Government giving to him.

THE transfer of property in this country, which has never been surveyed, and in which neither party has a legal claim, is necessarily attended with some little difficulties in the matter of drawing up satisfactory papers. But when, as in the case of the Fraser property, a number of third parties come in, who have already purchased small pieces, the difficulty is greatly increased. However, in the case mentioned, after a great deal of sawing and backwardness on the part of all concerned, papers to which all parties agreed were drawn up, and on Saturday evening last Mr. C. Fraser signed the document transferring his right, title and interest in his homestead to Mr. J. A. McDougall, merchant, receiving therefor, \$1,000 cash in hand and a cheque for \$9,000, payable at the H.B.Co.'s banking house in Winnipeg. It is to be hoped that the Government will see fit to grant the title to the land with as little delay as possible, and thereby keep the growth of our little town from being retarded by vexatious disputes.

THE following changes have been made in the tariff: Additions to the free list—animal preparations, bees, brass sheets, brimstone, metal in pigs and bars, cellulose sheets, China clay, chloratum, coffee, green tea, fowls for improving stock, iron sand or globules, dry pulley for bonning granite, genuine quicksilver, softer blocks or pigs, tin blocks, pigs, bars and sheets. Wood—African teak, black heart bony, agum vitre red cedar, in wood. Changes—rice, unshelled, seventeen and a half per cent.; trees—apples, two and a half, pears, four, plum five, cherry four, quince two and a half; grape vines four. Silk cloth or netting for gloves fifteen, harness leather dressing, under the heading of blacking, twenty-five, knitted cotton cloth thirty, black and bleached cotton thread, three to six-cord only admitted, twelve and a half, pillows same as mattresses, glass harness or moulded tableware ten, of coarse, earthenware, roofing machines and binders' cloth from ten to fifteen per cent., common window glass twenty to thirty, scrap iron one to two dollars per ton, manufactured lead twenty-five to thirty, sandpaper twenty to twenty-five, ships' hulls containing machinery ten, but the machinery twenty-five, salt bags twenty-five, carriage springs ten to twenty-five, cotton seeds per bushel ten to twenty, fireworks twenty-five, wrought iron tubing, one and three quarter inches and upwards, fifteen, paraffine wax per pound three cents.

# NOTICE!

To Joe Bannerman, — Bannerman, M.P., the Hon. Minister of the Interior, and all others whom it may concern.

What do you take me for? I claim no more than "all the laws allow me." This motto and the H.B.Co.'s line has always been my boundary. The Methodist Mission not being entitled to homestead any land is no new idea to me, and it takes quite a chunk of land on the hill to make up my wheel. Seven years and four months of solid occupation should count.

DONALD ROSS.

P. HEIMINICK'S,

Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, is the place to go for

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, ETC.

# BANKING HOUSE

—of—

A. MACDONALD & Co., Edmonton

transact a general banking business. Deposits received and drafts issued on all the principal cities of Winnipeg and all points east.

A. MACDONALD & Co

A. MACDONALD & Co.

will take all kinds of

FARM PRODUCE IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS

# CITY OF EDMONTON,

situated at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan River; the centre of the Gold, Coal, Timber and Mineral region of the Great North-West, and surrounded by the richest wheat-producing country in the world.

The four great highways leading from Winnipeg, the great Bow River grazing country, the Peace River country and British Columbia via the Jasper Pass, centre on the Town Site.

It is the terminus of the C.P. telegraph line, the North-West mail route, and the projected Saskatchewan branch of the C.P.R.

The Hudson's Bay Co. offer for sale 1,000 lots on the above town site at low prices and on reasonable terms.

All information can be had by applying at the H.B.Co. offices in Winnipeg or Montreal,

R. MCGINN,

Agent, Edmonton.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Commissioner.

# FRANK OLIVER,

Main St.,

has on hand a good stock of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

for sale at lowest prices.

Farm produce taken at cash prices.

X. ST. JEAN,

CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heimnicks store, Main St..

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

All kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

at

P. HEIMINICK'S.



## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

will be published every Saturday morning from the 25th of October until the 1st of May.

Subscription for the season, \$2.00

Advertising rates:—Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; ten lines, three months, \$5.00; ten lines, six months, \$10.00.

Job work done neatly, quickly and cheaply at the BULLETIN office.

Terms strictly cash.

All communications to be addressed to Frank Oliver, Edmonton, or A. Dunlop, Winnipeg.

At the end of the term for which the BULLETIN is published having expired, it will be given for the balance of the term for \$1.00.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,  
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 11, 1882.

### THE C. P. R. PASS.

It seems that after all the C.P.R. will not go through the Rocky Mountains by the Jasper House Pass, although that pass is some two thousand feet lower and incomparably more suitable for railway construction. It is claimed that by going through the Kicking Horse Pass, which is entered from the east by the Bow River Valley, the line will be shortened sufficiently to balance the immensely increased cost of construction and the greater difficulty in operating. Whether this will be the case or not it is impossible to say until the survey parties, which are being sent into the mountains this year, report. The line through the Jasper Pass would be almost as easy of construction as any part of it through the central plains, while in that pass the snow does not lie in winter. Construction by the Kicking Horse Pass will, undoubtedly, be more difficult than the worst part of contract 15, while the snow is known to lie in that region to an immense depth, owing to the elevation. If a direct line can be built through the Selkirk range, the distance from Ocean to Ocean will be shortened considerably, but if the line is obliged to follow the Columbia around the great bend, as it almost certainly will be, the total shortening of the distance will not be more than twenty or thirty miles. It is not more than forty or fifty miles in a south-westerly direction from the Tele Jaune Cache, at the western outlet of the Jasper Pass, to Boat Encampment at the point of the big bend on the Columbia, so that all that can possibly be gained in distance is about eighty miles, supposing both lines to be equally straight in other parts. The line by the Kicking Horse Pass will be obliged to take such a bend, in order to follow the Columbia, as to almost make up that difference.

The prospects of getting a direct line through the Selkirk range from the outlet of the Kicking Horse Pass to the head of the South Thompson, on which the Columbia would have to be crossed twice, are, to say the least of it, exceedingly slim. Major Rodgers claims to have discovered a practicable crossing over the "Selkirk plateau" (as the Free Press puts it) by following the ravines of two creeks, one flowing easterly into the Columbia and the other westerly into the same river, having explored the whole distance except eighteen miles. What kind of a "plateau" this is may be judged from the fact that the mountains are higher, more rugged, and covered with deeper snow than the Rockies, and so inaccessible that neither gold miners nor Government engineers have ever crossed from one side to the other of them, not excepting Major Rodgers himself. The obstacles to railway construction that may occur in eighteen miles of such

a country may be better imagined than described.

While we still hold to the opinion that the Syndicate cannot find as good a route, nor a materially shorter one, than that by the Jasper Pass, if they succeed in doing so where all others have failed, we think that, instead of it being in order for them to forfeit a portion of their subsidy for the privilege of building by that route, they will have done something—a very little—towards deserving what has been promised them.

### LET US MOVE.

The Globe man, in a resume of his late trip through the North-West, takes the opportunity of again giving vent to his feelings in regard to Edmonton. He saw more waste land between Battle River and Edmonton than in all the rest of his journey from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains and back. "Edmonton is a very long way north,—it is in rather close proximity to the Mountains,—south, south-east and north-west of it are extensive, low-lying flats and muskegs—it is almost unapproachable in the summer—freight is from six to ten cents a pound from Winnipeg—the inhabitants are thoroughly isolated—going east the traveller gradually finds himself getting into a better region," etc., etc.

What in the world are we doing here? Let us get up and get. Let us go to the Touchwood Hills, or the Big Salt Plains, or Gabriel's Crossing, or Battleford, or McLeod, or the top of the Rocky Mountains—anywhere to get away from this condemned spot! What fools these people are who have passed all those Edens to come here, and whom money could not induce to go back to them. Oh, that this man of many posies had come to us sooner and told us of our mistake! Let us lose no time, but be up and away before these "monstrous swamps of rich black loam" shall have engulfed us, and before those phenomenal crops of which he speaks shall have had another opportunity to deceive us. Let us away to some place where shot guns are used instead of harrows for planting the grain, and where the farms are on edge so that we can cultivate both sides of them, as in the Touchwood Hills. Let us go to Bow River where the snow was three feet deep on the 6th of April last and fifteen inches on the 8th of October, or to Gabriel's Crossing or Battleford where the "rich, sandy loam" is blown about with every breeze, or to the great southern plains where the artesian well would have to tap the ocean on the other side to get water. What do our misguided people mean by bringing plows and harrows, reapers and mowers, binders and threshers, grist mills and saw mills to a place so utterly unfit for farming, not to say for the habitation of man, in preference to other places, especially when it costs twice as much to bring them here? Why is it that, although the railroad is 800 miles off, with no present prospect of it coming within 200 miles, a squatter's right to 100 acres of such a country is worth \$10,000 in cash? Either the people here are very badly mistaken or the Globe man is.

SIXTH the committal for trial of some of those concerned in the wreckage of Bannerman's shanty, the excitement which the trouble caused has subsided to a great extent. As one of the proprietors of this enterprising and veracious journal is among the elect, comments by us on the probable course the affair will take would not be in good taste. But one thing has been brought out clearly and that is that the people at large are prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their rights at all times and against all comers, let the consequences be what they may.

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